NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1893.-TEN PAGES

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REJECTED IN THE HOUSE OF LOKES BY

MORE THAN TEN TO ONE.

A GREAT THRONG AT THE FINAL SCENE.

CONSERVATIVES BALKED IN THEIR PLAN FOR

AN ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATION - LORD SALISBURY CLOSES THE DEBATE IN A

LONG AND ELOQUENT SPEECH FOR

REJECTION-THE VOTE ON DI-VISION 419 TO 41-SCENES

OUTSIDE THE HOUSE.

London, Sept. 8.-The House of Lords rejected the home Rule bill to-night by a vote of 419

Although it was generally understood that the bill would be rejected to-night, the House did not fill up thatil after the dinner hour, popular interest centring in the speech of the Marquis of Salisbury, who was not expected to rise until toward midnight. In the mean time Buron Hals-Bury, Baron Herschell. Baron Monksweil and the Bishep of Ripon had spoken to half empty benches. After 9 o'clock the scene outside and inside the House livened up as members and visitors began The peeresses', strangers' and diplomatic galleries showed few vacant sents.

LAWN SLEEVES IN PLENTY. Conspienously occupying a portion of the area of the House were twenty-two bishops attired in their capacious roles with lawn sleeves. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Oxford and all the notable Church dignitaries were present. Members of the House of Commons crowded the accesses and standing room around the throne. The lobbies held so many people that they were impassable until the police received orders to clear them.

Outside of the Parliament Houses organized bands from Conservative workingmen's clubs, specially formed to incite a jubilant demonstration on the rejection of the Home Rule bill, becan to assemble at 10 o'clock. Some hint of their intention having reached the Radical workingmen's clubs and Irish societies, small detachments of these soon appeared on the scene. As a brawl was feared, the police, having been reinforced, broke up the different groups and kept night. them moving. Many of the Tory club men, finding their ovation scheme balked, went away, crowd outside diminished as time passed without the announcement of a division.

The debate in the House reached the acme of dulness in the Earl of Morley's maunderings for more troops, as they believe that only by an squinst the bill. Several other peers were on the roll to speak, but a sense of wearines; affeeted them as well as the House generally. So Lord Salisbury, seizing a chance during a momentary pause, rose at 10:30 o'clock, amid rapturous cheers, and began his speech

LORD SALISBURY'S CLOSING SPEECH. Lord Salisbury said he felt that there was some satisfaction in occupying the position he did, that of the last person to speak against Home Rule in the course of the present session. But although it was a position of much distinction, it had many tiences. In particular, the ground of debate had already been so fully occupied that there was little new left for him to say. Throughout the debate one question constantly present in his mind was: Why had the Government introduced such a bill? On this point the House had received no sufficient enlightenment. Some peers

who had defended the bill had made at le speeches

without much reference to the real nature of the bill. The Lord Chancellor, Lord Herschell, had vir tually told them that he did not quite believe with the Government on one subject. In dealing with the retention of Irish members at Westminit had ever found a place in a proposal enanating from a responsible Government-the Lord Chancellor had declared that he was not inclined to associate himself with so desperate a clause, but would prefer some other arrangement. Then, in dealing with the abandonment of the landlords, the Lord Chancellor had admitted that their fare would be terrible, but said that they had brought it on themselves. Finally, the Lord Ck.neellor had finished his account of his own intellectual position by protesting with a vigor thoroughly sincere against anybody desiring to know the real

opinion of any Cabinet member upon a Cabinet HIS RESPECTS TO LORD ROSEBERY.

The Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Lorf Rosebery) also had avoided the nurning subjects underbing the Government's policy. The problem which the Foreign Secretary seemed to have set himself to solve was how in an hour's speech to avoid giving pledges that might be inconvenient in the future; and he had solved the problem with absolute success. (Laughter.) The Foreign Secretary had surrounded the dawn of the history of Gladstone's Home Rule in 1885 with a brilliant atmosphere of legend that would doubtless delight poetic critics in the future. He had im-plied that in 1885 the Conservatives had suddealy interrupted the current of coercive legislation, and had cut the ground from under the feet of the Liberals, rendering it impossible for them to assume that policy in the future. But in June, 1885, when the division was taken that terminated the existence of the then Liberal Government, they had not produced a single clause reviving or perpetuating coercion. During the short subsequent period in which the Concryatives had held office their intention was announced to strengthen the Irish criminal law Those, therefore, who had professed a change of opinion because the Conservatives had not been sufficiently prompt in enforcing the criminal law

had made most miserable excuses. Much had been said of the benefits of autono mous government; but had there been for a century a statesman told enough to propose that an nous colony should send eighty members to the Imperial Parliament, representing no interest in England, and bound by no responsibility with respect to the possible application of the laws which Parliament passed? The absurdity of such a position was enough to send a man to bedlave. How could they get rid of Irish questions in the presence of eighty members seeking to make themselves marketable wares in negotiations with the Ministers? Would these men, sent by Archbishop Walsh, be quiet on questions of religion and education?

A POLICY OF DESPAIR

What appeared to shine visibly through alarguments was that Home Rule was a policy of despair. The Liberals had said : "You have failed we do not know how to succeed, but we will try something that nobody has tried before." What moral or political right had any Government to embark on such an experimental policy in Ire land, divide I to her base by party condicts, which during seven centuries English rule had rather

bereased than diminished? Equipment never flourished on a soil where homogeneity was wanting. This policy would be madness in dealing with ordinary and more than matness in dealing with a race that for centuries had hated England. Lord Salisbury reminded the House of the nion the country held before this terrible

PEERS OVERWHELM THE BILL.

change occurred, when the Liberal party was solely in the hands of Liberal politicians, and not in the hands of deserters. Then, he said, however much they might have disagreed on leeal and internal questions, he felt sure that on all imperial questions their hearts had beaten as true to the Francisco as true to the Francisco as the property of the Proping as had the hearts of the Desagnment. as true to the Empire as had the hearts of the Conservatives. Macaulay, when he sat with the Liberals, and Gladstone, when he sat with the Conservatives (laughter), had said that they would regard the repeal of the Union as fata to the Empire, and would never consent to it. If England had told their Lordships that she wanted this horror, the case might have been different; but he believed that to be impossible. So long as England was true to herself she would never allow this atrocious, this mean, tinis treacherous revolution. Their Lordships would be untrue to the duty devolved upon them from a splendid ancestry and untrue to

their highest traditions if they failed to reject the bill. (Loud cheers.) Lord Salisbury spoke for an hour and a quarter His conclusion was marked by quiet elequence Some signs of waning vigor were noticed in him but these are, in part at least, attributable to th oppressive heat in the chamber. The Farl of Kumberly, Lord President of the Council and Secretary of State for India, briefly replied to Lord Salisbury.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S SLIP OF THE TONGUE The Lord Chancellor then put the motion for the second reading of the bill. He caused some merciment by erying: "I think the Contents' Very land and determined was the

House divided at midnight, and the result be rejection of the motion by a vote of

The Marquis of Waterford voted sitting, and the Earl of Galloway voted while lying at full length on a bench. Lord Headley returned from a hunting expedition on the Zambesi River in order to be able to vote. All the bishops went with the majority. The announcement of the result was received with laughter and some cheering. The House was then cleared of spectators and adjourned immediately.

RIOTS BY NIGHT AND DAY.

MOB VIOLENCE IN ENGLISH MINING DIS TRICTS.

THE TROUBLES IN YORKSHIRE SPREAD TO OTHER COUNTIES-TWO STRIKERS KILLED BY TROOPS-RIOTERS BURNING AND DESTROYING PROPERTY.

London, Sept. 8 .- Another striker has died of wounds received in the fight at Pontefract last

The strikers throughout the Pontefract district are in a sullen and dangerous mood. Ugly mobs have been gathering at several points despite the efforts of police and troops to disperse them. The magistrates throughout the districts have called overwhelming display of force will it be possible to prevent general fighting and great loss of

At Hartley, in the County of Northumberland, a magistrate was stoned while he was reading the Riot act. He was badly bruised, but received no Many firemen and police who severe injuries. tried to drive back the strikers were cut and The strikers are threatening more bruised trouble.

In the Shefheld, Dewsbury and Nottingham districts the labor agitators are hard at work fomenting trouble. At the meetings held this morning near all three cities the temper of the strikers favored extreme measures against the military. More troops have gone to these districts to restore order, and special policemen are being drafted with all haste into the service. At Nottingham, where the strikers are making their ugliest threats, the police will be reinforced with several companies sent from London.

In the neighborhood of Wakefield in the West Riding of Yorkshire the mine owners are panicpit, wre king the buildings and often setting fire to the ruins. The damage done before daybreak conted to thousands of pounds.

authorities, as rioters had gathered near the town and the police were too weak to disperse them. Soon after mean a mob of strikers began to pillage shops and taverns in the suburbs. The troops had not arrivel, and the police were scattered by the rioters. The whole district around the town is new in the hands of the miners. The liquor shops have been plundered, and many of the miners are drunk. The respectable residents of Wakefield are terrified, and repeated requests for troops have been made by the authorities, who

fear that in the absence of a strong force the whole town may be given over to pill ge. In Mansheld, near Northigham, hardly less n Mansheld, near Nottingham, bardly less necleusion is felt. A force of dragoens and in try marched into Dewsbury late this afterno n. Cavairy, supported by mounted police, started for Eirstall, near Leeds, at 2 o'clock to attack the rioters who were wreeking the White-

attack the rioters who were wrecking the White-lee colliery.

Dispatches from Pontefract this morning said that one miner was killed and another mortally wounded in the light there between the troops and the strikers.

The rioters were out all night, destroying property and fighting the military and police. They barned the wooden bridge over the colliery railway to Lord Masham's property. The full military and police force was on duty without pause until 8 a.m. to-day At 5 o clock the rioters had been brought under temporary control. Most of the mobs have been scattered, but they are likely to reassemble at any hour.

CONCESSIONS BY EMPEROR WILLIAM. EXCEPTIONAL LAWS ENFORCED IN ALSACE AND LORRAINE TO BE ABOLISHED.

Metz. Sept. 8 - Emperor William has ordered that n view of the loyalty manifested by the people of Alsace and Lorraine during his visit, all the ex-ceptional laws enforced in the two provinces since the war shall be abolished. After the announcement of the order, Chancellor you Caprivi and Prince von Hohenlohe, Governor of Alsace and Lorraine, held a long conference, presumably as to the details of its execution.

REPORT OF EMIN'S DEATH CONFIRMED. LETTERS RECEIVED FROM AN OFFICER OF HIS EXPEDITION-800 ARABS KILLED

AT NYANGUE.

London, Sept. 8.-Letters just received in England from an officer of Emin Pacha's expedition confirm the report of the murder of Emin, and announce the finding of a box of Emin's dispatches written just before he was murdered. This box is

now on the way to England. The letters describe in detail the capture Nyangue, which was stormed on March 4. The Acabs lost 800 men, while only two Europeans were killed.

TO PROTECT RIO JANEIRO. FOREIGN ADMIRALS DECIDE TO PREVENT ITS BOMBARDMENT BY REVOLUTIONISTS-A

PROTEST FROM WASHINGTON. Paris, Sept. 8.-A dispatch from Rio Janeiro say that, at the instance of the French commander, the foreign admirals in Brazilian waters have decided to prevent the bombardment of the city by the

revolutionary squadron.
Washington, Sept. 8.—Secretary Gresham decided this morning not to wait longer for official informa-tion that a revolution had broken out in Brazil, and he accordingly sent a cable message to Minister Thompson, who is supposed to have reached Rio Janeiro by this time, instructing him to concur in a general diplomatic remonstrance against burdenome interference with the foreign commerce of Brazil through the suspension of telegraphic comtrazii inroda in accordance qunication. This dispatch was sent in accordance with a partial promise made by Mr. Gresham yesthe New-York Coffee Exchange, which intimated that Brazil was discriminating against American trade.
This afternoon it was determined by the Navy

CHOLERA SPREADING IN CONSTANTINOPLE. THERE HAVE BEEN EIGHTEEN DEATHS THERE-THE PLAGUE IN OTHER PLACES.

London, Sept. 8 .- A dispatch from Varna says: Despite the silence maintained by the Turkish authorities, there is no doubt that the cholera is spreading in Constantinople. Up to the present time thirty-two cases and eighteen deaths have been reported there. The epidemic is declining in the Rumanian towns on the Danube.

During the forty-eight hours ended on Wednes

day, ten fresh cases and nine deaths occurred in Galicia, and in Hungary forty-nine new cases and birty-one deaths were reported. In Mannheim yesterday one fresh case was re-

Washington, Sept. 8.-Although reports from abroad indicate an outbreak of cholera in Londor the Marine Hospital Service has received no a corroborating them. The condition of affairs this country is as good as could be desired, quarantine against Brunswick, Ga., was rai to-day, as the last vestige of vellow fever has

THE MAIDEN RECORD BROKEN

LUCANIA. THE NEW CUNARDER, CAME CLOSE TO THE WESTWARD FIGURES.

SHE WAS ONLY ONE HOUR AND TWENTY-TWO MINUTES BEHIND THE PARIS'S GREAT VOYAGE AND MADE A REMARKABLE

The sister of the Campania, the giantess Lu cania, came whirling past the island last night breaking all maiden records. She made the trip-from Paunt's Rock to Sandy Hook Lightship in the estimated time of 5 days, 15 hours and 46 minntes. This is the most phenomenal performance swift Compania, the pride of the Cunard fleet, ha established a new report for maiden voyages when she steamed over the westward course in 6 days. 8 hours and 24 minutes. The Campania was at that time somewhat delayed by (og, and her machiner) on the maiden voyage which she finished last night came within only I hour and Z minutes of equalling the record made by the fleet American liner Paris which holds the Queenstown record of 5 days, 14

The Lucania left Queenstown on Sunday afteron at 1:45 p. m. To have equalled the record of the Paris she should have reached the Sandy Hook Lightship at 11:34 p. m. yesterday. It was II p. m. of the Lucania flashing her signal number south east of the Island. The Lucania was sighted shortly after leaving Queenstown by a vessel which reported that the new Cunarder was speeding over the westward pathway at the rate of 21 knots an hour. On her trial trip the Campania attained an

average hourly speed of over 21 knots.

The agents of the Cunard Line do not think that ed trip of the Paris is such a remarkabl to reduce the time of the journeys of the maripe theorists of a decade ago used to predict

and hergarchitects have been able to profit by the experience gained in the construction of the older experience gained in the construction of the older vessel. So far, the record of the Paris remains unbroken, yet it is only a question of a few weeks before the Lucania may take every laured from the swift American liner. The Lucania approaches the Great Eastern in size. She is all feet long has an extreme broadth of 65 feet 4 inches, and a depth of 4. feet. Her grees tomange is 12:00 toms, and her displacement is about 18:00 toms. She is fitted with two sets of the most powerful triple expansion engines, each capable of indicating a horse-power of 14:00 to 15:00.

Vesterday was a day when people were amagined.

THE CAMPANIA'S NEW RECORD. THE REN FROM SANDY HOOR TO OFFENSTOWN

Queenstown, Sept. 8.—The Cunard steamer bar at 12:14 p. m. on September 2, arrived here at 8:06 o'clock this morning. Her time was 5 days. 14 hours and 15 minutes. The best previous record The Campania's daily runs on her last trip were 660, 481, 585, 484, 480 and 406 miles.
Patrick Canty, a steerage passenger, died on Monday.

Creen were jubilant yesterday over the splendid performance of the Campania. The time of the 14 hours and 55 minutes, the same figures sent b This time is nearly 5 hours better than that s time is nearly 5 hours better than that r made by steamers of other lines, and 2 rrs and 6 minutes better than the Campania's a best record. Vernon H. Brown & Co. say it the Campania has not shown half her abilities as a record-breaker.

MINE OWNERS STIERED UP

CREATES SOME COMMOTION.

Duluth, Sept. 8-It is a royal battle between saba range consolidation between the Duluth and try than the leading officials of the Minneseta Iron Company started for this city. They are to arrive in Duluth to-morrow and proceed by special train direct to the mines at Tower over the Dubith and Iron Range road. The Minnesota Iron Mesaba proposition, and has been eagerly at work for the last few months, since it began to realize the Mesaba's position. One of the leading spirits of the Minnesota said to-day that another combination as strong as the Rockefeller-Merritt combination as strong as the Rockefeller-Merritt combi-nation would be perfected soon, and that the Min-nesota would be the nucleus.

That this is the object of the present visit, though most ostensibly to view the improvements at the mines, is evident. The Minnesota is capitalized at 315,2000, while there will be from \$25,000,000 to \$10,000,000, of consolidated stock. The Minnesota owns the Duluth and Iron Range Railway, while the Consolidated owns the Duluth, Mesaha and Northern. The Minnesota owns a fleet of eight steel ships of 25,000 tons' capacity, and the Consol-dated controls the American Steel Barge fleet of 70,000 tons' capacity. dated controls the 70,000 tons' capacity.

ECHOES OF THE G. A. E. ENCAMPMENT.

GREAT CROWDS ON THE RAILEOADS HEAD QUARTERS ESTABLISHED AT LYNN AND SYRACUSE.

Indianapolis, Sept. 8 (Special).-The Encampment visitors have nearly all departed, and the city shows the depletion. The large number of pershows the dependent of the large number of persons brought here by the railroads during the days of the excursion rates is as follows: Big Four, all divisions, 48.683; Pennsylvania lines, 45.633; Monon, 30.220; Indianapolis, Decatur and Western, 16.500; Lake Eric and Western, 22.190; Peoria and Eastern, 12,731; Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, 24,415; total, 294,377.

Commander-in-Chief Adams and President Mink. of the Woman's Relief Corps, to-day issued their first official orders, establishing headquarters for the Grand Army at Lynn, Mass., and at Syracuse. N. Y., for the corps. Mrs. Margaret Ray Wickens. retiring president of the Relief Corps, to-day received a present of a solid silver soup tureen, filled with \$75 in gold, in recognition of her services and her fiftieth birthday. LIZZIE HALLIDAY'S PAST.

LIGHT ON ALLEGED CRIMES.

IMPORTANT ENTRIES FOUND IN A DIARY KEPT BY THE MURDERED HUSBAND.

THE WOMAN MAY HAVE KILLED HER STEPSON JOHN AND ALSO A MAN IN BELFAST-BURIAL OF HALLIDAY AND SARAH JANE M'QUIL LAN-THE ACCUSED WOMAN LODGED

IN MONTICELLO JAIL-CROWDS VISIT THE SHANTY.

Middletown, N. Y., Sept. 8 (Special).-Lizzie Halliday, who is accused of the butchery of two women and one man at the foot of the Shawangunk Moun tains, is at this moment safely locked up in the jail at Monticello, the county seat of Sullivan County, whither she was taken to-day from Burlingham. Serah Jane McQuillan, the daughter of Margaret McQullan, whose body has been in the keeping of D A. Vaninwigen, the undertaker at omingburg, since it was found covered up in the I sement of the Halliday farmhouse, was buried to-day. A dispatch came from Thomas Me Quillan, the girl's father, who lives in Newburg to hold the body until Saturday, when he would make an effort to be present; but the undertaker could not do this, so the burial took place to-day in the little cemetery not far from the village of Bloomingburg. The fact that Thomas McQuillan was not present to identify in person the bodies of is murdered wife and daughter was much commented upon by everybody until it was learned that he was an old and enfeebled man, to whom the shock occasioned by the news had proved well nigh fatal. The two burials were, however, made at his expense. In a month or two he will have the bodies removed to Newburg.

Charles Higham, of this place, while looking about the Halliday house picked up an old memorandum book, which he took away as a mements of the tragedy. Upon looking through it several important entries were found. leaf was folded over and pinned down. indorsed, "Lizzie Halliday's crimes." On the inside this entry appeared: "Burnt barn, May 26, 1891. May 6, 1891, the house was burnt. Paul Halliday, May 21, 1891.

James Halliday said to-day that Lizzie Halliday had recently tried every means in her power to entice his wife's sister into the Halliday shanty lames admitted that he had been on bad terms with his father, and said that, he had never even spoken to his stepmother. He declared that he was satisfied that his crippled brother John had been murdered by his stepmother. His theory dragged the body into the cellar of the house and burned the building to cover up her crime James asserted that the bedding on which his brother's body was found was only scorehed, and he thought this proved that John could not have been burned to death.

The whole country around the place where the crimes were committed is still wrought up to an intense pitch of excitement, which seem aggravated rather than allayed by the arrest an committal of Mrs Halliday. The people here talk of scarcely anything else. It was difficult to obtain a hack here to go to Burlingham, every livery stable keeper in the city having another all day on the way to and from the ill-fated farmhouse. People swarmed to-day from Newburg and the surrounding towes to lack at the house, while for Sanday every back seekers, for the most part bent upon the same grim pilgrimage.

sen, drove over to-day to the ill-fated spot from his farm r. Ballsville, six miles away, to attend the funeral of his father, who was buried in th cemetery at Walker's Valley by the Peter J Ovins Post, No. 571, G. A. R., of which organizamember. The house and farm, o which there is a mortgage of \$250, were deeder to Robert on October 15, 1897, while Lizzie Halliday was in the assluant and he came into afternoon to obtain possission of the deed. The reporter had a long talk there with Robert, who lived for a little time in the old farm shanty with his father after the latter married th woman who afterward billed him. It was on of Robert's two daughters, Minnie or Louis whose description it was thought taillied with that of Sarah Jane McQuillan, the murdered girl Neither Minnie nor Louise had been heart o for a long time, and many supposed that one of them wight have been the victim of the dead bullets. They were not heard from until to day, and this induced many of the neighbors renew the search in a deep well near the nonwhich old Paul occupied until it was burned down. Robert Walliday, however, received . dispatch from his children to-day, which stated that they were safe with relatives in Providence

For the first time since the discovery of the bodies a detailed account of the lives of the murdered man and his wife was learned. Robert ernishing it. Paul Halliday came from the North of Ireland. He was born in Bellymens, County Antrim, about eighty years ago, and wa married long before he came to America. He ettled first in Providence, and, after working for everal years on "The Providence Journal" and accumulating a little money, he moved to Middlesewn, where he obtained employment in a match factory, and subsequently in Wheeler, Madden & Clemser's foundry. He hought a lot and built a house at the foot of South st, which he graded later on for a farm at Eight and a Half Station, on the Eric Railroad. After staying there two years he made another trade, getting in exchange this time the house and farm near Walkr's Valley, where he lived for the last thirty years, and where his dead body was dug up on Vodnesday. He enlisted on August 12, 1862, in Company K, 124th New-York Volunteers, and served until June 2, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. He was wounded on May 3. 1863, at the battle of Chancellorsville, and in two subsequent battles. A pension was granted him in 1886, and the amount was increased on him in 1886, and the amount was increased of different occasions since then. He was receiving 812 a month when he died. The pension certifi-eate, which it was believed Lizzte Halliday hal-cirber hidden or destroyed, was discovered yes-terday in the safe of Mr. Wolf, who handed it over to Robert. The first wife died seven years "Was Lizzie Halliday a gypsy, or did your

"Was Lizzie Balliday a gypsy, or did your father pick her out of a gypsy gang, as has been said?" the reporter asked Robert.
"No," he answered, emphatically; "there is not one word of truth in that. He hired her from the intelligence office of Mrs. Smith, in Vater-8t, Nowburg, and he lived with her as his housekeeper for a good while before hemarried her. They were married in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, in Middletown. They were married a year when she burned the house in which my brother Johnny loct his life, and then she was committed to the asylum at Middletown. From there she was transferred to Auburn, and later still to Matteawan, from which place she was discharged in Mry of last year."

year."

Mrs. Halliday's real name was Lizzie Brown, and she came from Pelfast, Ireland, years ago. She is flow about thirty-five years oil. She told Rolert that she had killed a man in Beliast, but that the murder was so elevery done that it was never found out. She added that she had an uncle who is a well-known lawyer there. At the hearing to-day Thomas R. Hart appeared in the absence of the District-Attorney, and moved for the committal of the prisoner. She still preserved a sullen silence, and when led out from

the little courtroom handcuffed she refused to Indge an inch. Constables Scott and Nicholson litted her into the buggy, and, John F. Bennett taking the reins, they sped away on their dreary journey of twenty miles over the mountains to the county town. The crowd of men and women who surrounded the vehicle scowled fiercely at her, but the prisoner took their acident hostility. who surrounded the vehicle scowled hereely at her, but the prisoner took their evident hostility with the utmost unconcern. Willing hands to-day tore up all the boards in the rooms of the old farmhouse, but no new discovery was made. The inquest on the bodies of the two women will be held to-morrow in Burlingham, and in the case of Paul Halliday on Monday.

WOMEN KILLED IN RUNA WAYS.

TWO FATAL ACCIDENTS NEAR THIS CITY.

AN OLD LADY THROWN WITH FEARFUL FORCE TO THE SIDEWALK AT MONTCLAIR-AN-OTHER, HER HORSE PRIGHTENED BY THE CROWD FROM GUTTENBURG.

LEAPS TO INSTANT DEATH.

Mrs. T. James, of Chicago, eighty years old, was killed in a runaway accident at Montelair, N. J., yesterday morning. Her daughter, Mrs. West, wife of Herbert West, a dealer in tailors' goods at No. 39 Mercer-st., this city, was seriously injured. Margaret, eight years old, daughter of Mrs. West, escaped uninjured because she fell upon her mother in the street. At 8 o'clock the three were driving from the station, whither they had taken Mr. West for New-York. They were in a two-seated buckboard, drawn by a horse that was considered gentle. Mrs. West had the

In front of the Church of the Immaculate Conception in North Fullerton-ave, the horse shied and a wheel of the wagon struck a small laundry sign at the curbstone. This started the horse, and he ran up to the junction of Church-st. Bloomfield ave. An old women, who was midway on the long crosswalk near the First Presbyterian Thurch, waved her hand and screamed, for she thought the horse would run upon her. The norse whirled to one side and dashed toward Church-st., but straight for an iron lamppost in front of the church entrance Mrs. West and her mother screamed, for they saw their danger. few seconds later the front part of the buckmoard struck the post. The broke loose and ran up Church-st., and the rear part of the wagon curled up over the front part, hurling Mrs. James, Mrs. West and the ittle girl into the street. The child fell on ber mother, who was unconscious, and was not injured. Mrs. West and Mrs. James were carried into Dr. Love's office in Church-st, and there Mrs. James, whose skull was fractured, died in wenty minutes after she was placed on a lounge Mrs. West was seriously bruised, but her skull was not fractured. Mr. West, who was telegraphed for, arrived at Dr. Love's office at noon, and then Mrs. West was removed in an amulance to her home

Mrs. James came from Chicago to Montelair three menths ago to visit her daughter, and she had arranged to start for Chicago next Thursday morn Mrs. Went is cut on the face and head and may be disfigured, but she will recover.

Three runaway accidents occurred in North Hud-N. J. on Thursday evening. One resulted fatally. Mrs. Wolff, of this city, an aunt of ex-conceilmen Garret Finke, of the town of Union, was killed outright. Her horse took fright in Bergenline-ave from the crowd which was coming from the Guttenburg racetrack. Mrs. Wolff tried to stop the horse, but could not. So she jumped from the carriage and was instantly killed. Her

from the carriage and was instantly killed. Her
was t ken in charge by relatives.
Mrs. Patrick Tighe, of No. 312 First-st., Hoboken, was the victim of the second accident.
She was riding in Wechawken Boulevard with
William Ryan, also of Hoboken. Ryan stopped
to get some cigars and left Mrs. Tighe alone in
the carriage. The horse became frightened and
ran down the Boulevard until it ran into a telegraph pole. Mrs. Tighe was thrown out of the
carriage and sailed through the air for about ten
feet, landing on the car tracks. It was a miracle
she did not break her neck. After the discretworked over her about an hour in the Wecbacken Palice Station, Mrs. Tighe regained conawken Police Station, Mrs. Tighe regained con-

broken and scalp cut open.

Two lively runaways occurred last night in Brocklyn. In the first the occupants of one of the carriages, which was smashed into pieces, had a narrow escape from being killed. E. M. Morris, of Gravescand Beach, was driving with a woman. The horse took fright in the West Drive and toth occupants were thrown to the ground and truised severely. The horse dashed on and mushed the vehicle against trees and posts. It was finally captured by George Burns, a Park muloye.

smolove Smortly afterward, Michael McName, Smortly afterward, Widel driving in the 42 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, while driving in the East Drive was run into by a vehicle, whose eccupants could not be found, and was thrown from his certiage. The frightened horse ran out from the park and down Flatbush-ave, to Eighthough the was captured. McNamic went where he was captured. McNamic went than the accident. The Smortly afterward, Michael McNamie, of No. are, where he was captured. McNamie went home badly bruised from the accident. The versons responsible could not be discovered in the

BOUND, GAGGED AND BEATEN.

MASKED BURGLARS ASSAULT AND ROB A JUNKMAN AND HIS WIFE.

BY BLOWS AND THREATS THEY FORCE THE HUSBAND TO GIVE UP THE COMBINATION OF HIS SAFE-A STORY OF THE

night a daring assault was made on an aged couple in an isolated part of Bayonne, N. J., by six masked men. For a number of years Robert R. Dey, an aged junk dealer, and his wife have lived and carried on their business aboard an old canal boat beached at what is known as "The Meadows," between the coal piers of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company and Gunther's Point. The old people were frugal and were known to have considerable money always on the premses, as the husband never placed any trust boat was boarded by a half-dozen desperadoes, who roughly demanded admittance. Before Dey or his wife could reach the cabin door it was burst open and the ruffians at once began to maltreat the aged counle. Clutching the junkman by the throat, the leader of the gang exclaimed;

"Now you old miser, we've got you. Give us the combination of your safe or we will kill you." Fearful for his life, Dey gave the desired in-ormation. In the mean time Mrs. Dey was gagged and bound hand and foot. Finding their efforts to work the combination of no avail, two of the men returned to where the old man was lying prostrate, and once more began to beat him.
"For God's sake," feebly implored he, "carry

me in, and I'll open the safe for you." This they at once did. In the mean time, however, others had discovered the combination. In the safe was concealed over \$400 in gold and sliver. The thieves placed every penny of this amount in their satchels, and, after kicking the poor old man again, disappeared in the darkness and storm. Some time afterward a neighboring boatman, hear ing groans coming from within the Deys cabin, hastily entered it, released them, and summoned medical aid. Dr. L. F. Donoheu answered the call. He found the couple in a bad condition. Mr. Dey's head was terribly bruised and swollen and both eyes were closed. He was also suffering from internal injuries. Mrs. Dey had not been so roughly handled.

handled. No clew has yet been found to the identity of the highwaymen. It is supposed they made their way across the Kills in a rowboat to Staten Island. The robbers had ample time to make an escape ere the Bayonne police received notice. They are probably river thieves, who, having occasional dealings with Dev in the disposal of their plunder, knew of the money on his boat.

MONSIGNOR SATOLLI IN DEPERE, WIS. Depere, Wis., Sept. 8.—Monsignor Satolli cele-brated pontifical mass in St. Joseph's Church this morning, the occasion being the anniversary of the Fraternity of St. Joseph.

SOME AMENDMENTS WHICH HE PROPOSES TO MAKE TO THE VOORHEES BILL

THEIR SIGNIFICANCE LIES IN THE WEST VIL GINIA STATESMAN'S CLOSE RELATIONS WITH MR. GORMAN, THE DEMOCRATIC LEADER -MESSRS, TURPIE AND JONES, OF

> ARKANSAS, MAKE LONG SPEECHES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Sept. 8 .- Senator Faulkner's " compromise" speech this afternoon, following as it did the pointed rebuke for overzeal administered to Mr. Voorhees on Wednesday by Mr. Gorman and the Democratic "steering committee," must, no doubt, be taken to reflect with authority and a fair degree of completeness the plan of campaign on which the Maryland Senator and his associates count to settle the problem of repeal without disturbing Democratic party "harme The Administration's figurehead in the Senate, Mr. Voorhees, and his tactics of exhausting debate by "coercive" methods were bluntly, almost humiliatingly, discredited two days ago at the instance of the real leader of the Senate ma-The Administration's ultimatum of unconditional repeal of the purchase clauses of the Sherman act is now attacked in turn from the same quarter, and the President's agent having been repudiated, his plan of relief is apparently to be discarded for a scheme of "compromise," unwelcome to the Administration and destructive

of all the credit anticipated by it for relieving

the country from its now happily vanishing finan-

If Mr. Faulkner's speech of to-day is not the first authentic note of Mr. Gorman's real policy, it is, at least, the logical outcome of the Maryland Senator's strategy of the last five weeks, which has held the majority in the Senate away, as far as possible, from any definite concurrence in the Administration policy and tactics, and kept the field clear for the restoration of party unity by the production, at the proper opportunity, of some specious plan of "compromise " But the relaions of the Senators from West Virginia and Maryland are so close and intimate, and Mr. Faulkner has so long been accepted by the Senate and the public as Mr. Gorman's favorite political lieutenant and adviser, that the "compromise" pro posed to-day cannot but be taken as the first step of the real Democratic leader in that proramme of conciliation and harmony to which he has from the first stood ready to sacrifice even the express wishes and purposes of the Executive. Whether the proposal of "compromise" made

y Mr. Faulkner is intended to be definite and final, or whether he and Mr. Gorman have some other alternative conditions "up their sleeves," will, of course, be determined as the situation in the Senate continues to develop, through secret conference and open debate. It is not strange, however, that speculation is already active, measuring the chances for success of the "compromise" now offered, and weighing the possibility of a formal surrender by the Administration in its favor of the hitherto unquesconed ultimatum of unconditional repeal. Mr. Faulkner's scheme, which he will offer as an amendment to the Voornees bill, was fully described in these dispatches last Tuesday. It is in brief to call in all notes of denominations less than \$10; to coin all the silver bullion in the Treasury, and then to continue the purchase and coinage of silver at the rate of \$3,000,000 a month the volume of silver money in country has reached \$800,000,000, when the coinage will cease. There is now about \$600,one, one silver in the country, including all the coins of all sorts and the builton in the Treasury, Sciousness.

The third runaway was in West-st. Frederick I amoine's herse became frightened by a blast antimate purchase and coinage of \$200,000,000 more. As the ballion in the Treasury is maturally to have the preference at the mints, Mr. so that the proposition would involve the stoppage of silver purchases for some time to come, or at least their reduction to very narrow monthly limits, with total cessation after a definite period of years. The Democratic friends of silver would no

doubt creatly prefer such a gradual extension of the volume of silver coinage to its absolute stoppage by the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act, while the mining State Senators, although saving only a little under Mr. Faulkner's plan from the general wreck of silver, would at best have prevented unconditional repeal and secured a respite in which to rally their forces for new efforts at unlimited remonetization. Mr. Faulkner's speech, in itself, was conservative in tone, and ostensibly in sympathy with the Administration's desire for the repeal of the Sherman act. The West Virginia Senator announced that he would vote, though with some reluctance, for unconditional repeal, if it came to a question beunconditional repeal, if it came to a question between that or nothing. But he distinctly preferred his own "sop" to silver, and would urge the adoption of his plan as an additional section of the Voorhees bill. There were other amendments, too, he hinted, which he was ready to help to fasten on as "riders" on unconditional repeal.

Two other speeches besides Mr. Faulkner's were made by Democratic Senators. Mr. Turple, of Indiana, talked very cannestly in the first part of his speech in favor of free coinage at 16 to 1, or any other desirable ratio, but by some mysterious logical legerdemain appeared in the latter half as an advocate of repeal, pure and simple, without a free coinage attachment. Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, one of the new members of the reconstructed Finance Committee, was less mysterious. He opposed unconditional repeal as a netrayal of every floancial principle and profession of the Democratic party, and denied flatly the contention of the President that the Sherman law was responsible in whole or in part for the recent financial disturbance.

Mr. Voorhees wanted to let the Senate adjourn at half-past 3 o'clock, and being millily prodied by Mr. Hale on this burlesque ending of his "ea of business" graw highly irritated and incensed. The two Senators had a bitter passage at arms, Mr. Voorhees losing his temper and showing more painfully than ever his integral lack of the qualities necessary to parliamentary leadership. Nothing came of Mr. Hale's suggestion that it was due to the country that the Senate should make at least a pretence of dilligence, and an adjournment till to-morrow was taken about 4 o'clock. tween that or nothing. But he distinctly pre-

STILL THE WORDS FLOW ON. THREE MORE CHAPTERS ADDED TO THE " DE-PATE" IN THE SENATE-MR. VOORHEES

GETS EXCITED. Washington, Sept. 8 .- Speeches from Democratic Senators in the Senate to-day on the repeal bill were made by Mr. Faulkner, of West Virginia; Mr. Turple, of Indiana, and Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, Mr. Faulkner (Dem., W. Va.) made the first speech. There had been some doubt as to Mr. Faulkner's position, and considerable curiosity to hear his lews. Referring to the President's message, Mr. Faulkner spoke of the sterling integrity and unflinching courage of its author. consideration of the views of the President, he should honestly differ with him in his conclusions and find himself unable to folice to the full extent not surrender his convictions and blindly pursue the path that his judgment did not approve without being sensible of the fact that he would be un worthy to occupy his seat in the Senate. Many of the causes which had undermined public confidence could be traced in his judgment to events which had beyond the boundaries of the Republic.

Assuming the premise, which he laid down at some length, to be true, that the great commercial nations of the world, including the United States, were